

# The Salt Lake Tribune

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1913.

But if President Wilson isn't going to hand out the pie, what is he behind the pie-counter for?

The money trust committee is said to be weary of its fruitless investigations. The public has been weary of them for some time.

The startling news comes that Washington's \$100,000,000 baby likes apple sauce. But if he eats it he will no doubt have the commonest sort of bellyache.

Gold has been discovered in the vicinity of the Panama Canal, is the report. It ought to be. Gold has been poured out there in uncounted millions.

"Is crime a joke?" asks an Eastern writer. It surely ought not to be. But there are jokes that are so near crimes that their perpetrators ought to be jailed.

New Jersey is getting decidedly a new sensation in the effort making to draw her out of the clutches of the combines. But how cold and cheerless she would feel all stripped like that!

President-elect Wilson is satisfied with a public reception at his inauguration, or without a reception; anything will content him, and probably even the inauguration hall would not force him to throw up his job.

We are certainly getting liberal and continuous supplies of snow this winter in this region; a fair deposit every few nights; and the snow is heavily packed in the hills, ensuring ample water supplies for the coming season.

The chief of the U. S. Weather Bureau gives warning that the winter is not yet over. Judging from the frequent and copious snows, we should say not; "on the contrary, quite the reverse," just beginning, as it were.

Another increase in Germany's standing army is announced. Merely routine, it is explained, not threatening; only because the growth of population furnishes the men. But in the present excited condition of European sentiment, the explanation doesn't "go."

Two Cherokee girls recently captured a wagonload of whiskey that was being driven into Oklahoma, and turned the driver over to the justice, who was waiting for the transgressor. The girls are said to be the best prohibition officers in the State. And so do women's rights not only prevail, but expand.

Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr, an author of fame and sound literary taste, died at her home in Rutland, Vermont, on January 18th, in her 88th year. Her writing covered a wide range, and was always felicitous, saying something worth while.

Memorial observances on the centennial anniversary of the birth of Gen. John C. Fremont were held in St. Louis. Which ought to bring forcibly to mind that with the century the Western regions of this country have come into prominence from being thitherto an unknown quantity.

The grave and reverend Senators at Washington cannot get along without the inauguration ball, it appears; and so as the President-elect has discouraged that function as a social affair, they propose to make it official, and to devote the capital to its use, providing for an unparalleled electric display. An affair of this kind is next to impossible to get rid of, once it has become a custom.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican: "The monks of Mt. Athos, 6350 feet high, and on the very tip of the easternmost of the three fingers of the peninsula of Chalcidice, southeast of Saloniki, want to set up an independent church republic, with the ecumenical president as patriarch. Why not, if they like? It is but a tiny bit of mountainous and barren land, long a holy spot, and given over to the monks, many of whom live in cottages as hermits. The ambassadors of the powers in London are said to favor the proposal, and the Balkan allies would not miss this insignificant peninsula, which, Xerxes cut off with a ship canal 1 1/2 miles long to obviate the dangerous passage around the cape. Juvenal called the Greek historians liars for saying so (creditor olim vellicatus Athos), but the traces of the canal

remain to show that in this at least Greece was not 'mendax.'"

## BORAH ON CONSERVATION.

In his speech to the Idaho legislature on Wednesday, Senator Borah very justly scored the Eastern idea of conservation. That idea plainly is to halt the development of this Western region at its present stage, stop the taking up of further public lands, deny the use of water powers, and in general to paralyze the development of every mountain and coast State. These States are already badly hampered by the huge railroad and other grants, by forestry reserves, by reservations of coal lands, of water power sites, so that it is indeed difficult for the people to make progress. All these various reservations and grants keep off from the assessment roll large values that ought to be added to the States' resources, and should be taxed according to their value; but as long as the Federal Government reserves these values it is impossible to get them under assessment or to tax them in any form.

Senator Borah declared emphatically against the policies of Mr. Fisher, the Secretary of the Interior, and expressed the opinion that he ought to be thrown out of office. He also attacked the Interior Department conservation policies on the just ground that they retard the development of the West, and if carried to their ultimate purposes would paralyze advancement in all this western country.

The truth is that the people of the East do not really comprehend what it is that they have accepted as a fact. If applied in their own regions they would denounce the idea as an outrageous imposition. If it were proposed, for instance, to withdraw from the States of New York and Pennsylvania all the timber lands, to make huge land grants of various kinds, withdrawing large tracts from use and taxation, to deny the people the right to use water power or to mine coal, there would be such an outcry, such amazed indignation and resistance, as would rouse the Republic and bring people to their senses. But the West is remote, and it is borne in upon the people of the East that they have some right in the lands, in the water power, in the coal, and in various of the natural resources of all this region. The fact that any such right is so shadowy as to be impossible of realization is lost sight of in the general sentiment that something is coming to them, and they want it.

Senator Borah pleads for encouragement in the development of all this Western region, and against the hampering policies that are so evil in their effects towards restricting development and the heading off of progress. There can be no question but that he is right in the position that he has taken. And it is to be hoped that he may be able to convince President Wilson of the enormous fallacy that underlies the Pinchot and Fisher conservation policies, and which reverses the policies of the Government from the first, and which, if such conservation had been applied in the past generations, would have preserved the whole Mississippi valley to this time in a state of savagery, and limited white settlements to a fringe along the Atlantic. Indeed, if there could have been such conservation policies applied from the very first discovery of this country, white people could never have obtained a lodgment at all in America.

It is to be hoped that Senator Borah and other Western men may be able to convince President Wilson of the fallacy of all this stupid raddism. If they can do so, there will be little occasion to regret the overturn of policies that was made by the election of last November.

## DOWN ON LOBBYISTS.

When the Utah legislature undertook to formulate its rules after the opening of the present session, there was an effort to exclude lobbyists from the floor of the House and of the Senate. But it was admitted that a rule of exclusion like that might run contrary to the rule that former members of each body are entitled to access to the chambers. The same complication has arisen in Kansas, as we gather from the following editorial note in the Topeka State Journal.

Presumably no Kansas legislative session is considered as properly begun unless some big plays to the galleries are made against the lobbyists. There is such a thing as legitimate lobbying. And no rules or regulations of any kind are needed to protect honest legislators against the other kind. Neither will any resolutions or laws prevent dishonest legislators from plying their trade with the professional lobbyists of the wrong sort. Plenty of ways can be found to circumvent them.

Now, whether there is any such thing as legitimate lobbying or not, the fact is that former members of the Senate or of the House may and sometimes are the most effective lobbyists; and it is a plain case that the right of entry to the chamber of each House is one that ought to be accorded to former members of the legislature.

The true proposition is, as hinted at by our Kansas contemporary, that the honest legislator needs no such rule as that to protect him from lobbyists, or from the importunities of those who would lead him into graft or evil doings. When a man is honest, straightforward, and aboveboard, every one knows it, and lobbyists or grafters of any sort leave him strictly alone; and this man does not lose his integrity by being elected to the legislature. On the other hand, there is no way to protect, by resolution or rule, dishonest legislators from making money from their official positions. The dishonest legislator will find the lobbyist or will have a trail whereby the lobbyist can find him, in spite of any rules, regulations, laws, or restrictions. These elementary propositions are so clear and so well fixed that it is impossible to escape their binding force and their legitimate

application. Therefore, it is idle for the legislature to undertake to protect their members by rules, laws, or regulations. The only sure protection is the armor of honesty and good faith; looking that all efforts toward protection are vain, and the weak fall into the toils of the crafty.

## WILSON, PROGRESSIVE.

President-elect Wilson shows decided tendencies to deal with the Progressives, and a marked instance of his success in such dealing is indicated by the desertion of Representative Kent of California from the Roosevelt standard. Representative Kent announces that he will give his support to President-elect Wilson. And this is held to be of great significance. Mr. Kent was one of the first of the progressive Republicans. His idea now is that Roosevelt has had his chance and could not "come through," and that the only thing for real Progressives to do now is to get behind Wilson; and Wilson shows a decided disposition, not only to accept that support, but to give the Progressives his approval, and to modify his policies to make them conform to the Progressive standards so far as there is anything definite in those standards. But these are so elusive that it is not easy at any time to state what they are, or what their application might be to any proposition that comes up.

In line with the general proposition here stated, President-elect Wilson recently said: "I shall not be acting as a partisan when I pick out progressives and only progressives to aid me. The people of the United States have turned their faces in a definite direction, and any party, any man who does not wish to go with them in that direction they will reject and they ought to reject." This declaration, taken in connection with the evident friendliness of Mr. Wilson to the Progressives, is held to be indicative of his purpose to make progressivism the keynote of his administration. He is down on all party machines, and has pretty effectually smashed the Democratic machine in New Jersey. He claims that the people want a direct share in the government, and that he was elected to fight the people's cause. He is quoted as saying: "I am really a very tame, amenable person, but I do love to feel in my blood the splendid satisfaction of fighting for something—something that is bigger than myself—and trying, for the time at least, to think I am as big as the thing I am fighting for. That is solid satisfaction."

All of which means, apparently, that Mr. Wilson does not intend to run a Democratic administration; that is, of course, if he can be held to declarations of this sort.

When it is further considered that Mr. Wilson makes it clear that he will not be "at home" to job hunters either before or after he moves to Washington, there seems to be little to add to the theoretical programme, which seems to be clearly foreshadowed, that Mr. Wilson does not intend to run a partisan administration; but no matter how much he may feel that way beforehand, after he gets into the harness he will find it the most difficult thing in the world to maintain any such basis of action as would be indicated by those declarations. And it remains to be seen whether or not he has the stamina and continued determination to adhere to his progressive nonpartisanship. If he has not, he will be ridiculous; if he has, he will be the most fervently hated Democrat, by Democrats, who ever occupied the Presidential chair.

## STAMPING OUT OPIUM.

There was a suspicion, when the Chinese rebellion against the Manchus broke out, that one reason for the rebellion was the drastic efforts of the Chinese Government to put down the opium traffic, and to root out the use of opium among the Chinese people. But it appears that was an erroneous view, and that the republican government is just as determined to put down the opium traffic and to forbid the use of opium as was the imperial government which it succeeds.

As an instance of this determination on the part of the new republican government in China, an account comes that in one of the Chinese cities a woman was found violating the edict against the smoking of opium was taken by the soldiers of the republic, shot to a post in a public place, and shot to death in the presence of an approving crowd. This execution was said to be an object lesson illustrating the determination of the republican authorities to stamp out the use of opium in China. It is added that executions have been ordered in several other Chinese provinces with a view of proving the sincerity of the government in its threats of punishment to those who continue the use of opium.

Besides this, the national troops are employed in suppressing the cultivation of the poppy. Wherever the people show a disposition, as they have shown it in one or two provinces, to continue the cultivation of the poppy for the purpose of making opium from it, the troops have devastated the fields and destroyed the crops. There is to be no winking at the cultivation of the poppy or the use of opium. This is fully demonstrated by the activity and energy of the republican officials and the republican forces.

Great Britain has been the great upholder of the opium traffic and of the use of opium among the Chinese. History records as one of the blackest blots upon British fame the infamous opium war of 1839, brought on because the Chinese government forbade the use and importation of opium. Great Britain forced the Chinese government to agree to the importation of opium, this because opium was so largely manufactured in India, and China was the great market for that opium. Four years ago, however, Great Britain, in response

to a demand from China and also a demand in England, entered into a treaty whereby the British importation of opium into China was to be limited on a gradually decreasing scale supposed to correspond to the gradual extirpation of the raising of the poppy and the making of opium in China. The Chinese government agreed to cut down the opium product of China, one-tenth each year so that at the end of a decade it would be fully stamped out. Great Britain agreed on her part that the imports of opium from India might be limited by the Chinese government in the same proportion, so that at the end of ten years there would be neither Chinese opium on the market nor opium from India sold in China.

The earnestness with which the Chinese authorities are conducting this campaign and maintaining the agreement entered into by the treaty of 1908, is worthy of all praise; for presently the use of opium will die out in China, and Great Britain at the same time will get rid of one of its most scandalous treaty provisions.

## IMMIGRATION LAW CHANGES.

There has been a very urgent effort to amend the immigration laws of this country by the present Congress. Various means to strengthen the clauses that will allow of the exclusion of undesirable emigrants have been proposed. The Senate has been insistent upon imposing a test of literacy which would require the exhibition of the ability both to read and to write in some known language. The House, however, prevailed in its contention with the Senate on this matter, and the bill as finally agreed upon leaves out the writing test. The two Houses have combined the Senate Dillingham bill with the House Burnett bill, and, as agreed upon, the enactment as it went to the President carried the following changes in the law:

1. An increase in the immigrant head tax from \$4 to \$5.
2. Exclusion of aliens not eligible for naturalization.
3. Addition of a reading literacy test.
4. Making it permissible for the secretary of commerce and labor to decide beforehand as to the necessity of importing such skilled contract labor as now is admissible under the existing contract labor law.
5. Providing heavier penalties for transportation lines that violate the law against advertising for immigrants and which bring to the United States aliens who are ineligible.
6. Providing machinery for compelling the attendance and testimony of witnesses before immigration authorities.
7. Providing for inspectors, and surgeons on immigrant ships at the discretion of the secretary of commerce and labor.
8. Providing for the deportation of aliens who become criminals three years subsequent to entry.
9. Providing for interior immigrant stations.
10. Providing against illegal entry of seamen and stowaways.
11. Permitting aliens to be represented by counsel in appeals from decisions of boards of special inquiry.
12. Providing for experts in insanity in large ports of entry.
13. A new definition of the meaning of the word "alien" where it appears in the law.

The great contest between the two Houses on the passage of the bill was on the writing test, but the House prevailed at the last, striking it out. The general tendency of the changes made in the law as above set forth make it harder for aliens to immigrate to this country. At the same time, the law will make it extremely difficult for the immigration officers. The law as passed requires that the immigrant must be able to "read in some known and used language not less than thirty nor more than forty words in ordinary use printed in plain type." But what languages are in ordinary use? The Boston Globe, in referring to this portion of the statute, has the following sweeping list of languages that the immigration officers must know something about, and be able to pronounce authoritatively upon the proficiency of the emigrant in, from any one of which he may choose his reading:

At all the principal ports of entry there must be inspectors or interpreters able to read Italian, Spanish, Basque, Portuguese, Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, Icelandic, Eskimo, Gaelic, Welsh, Dutch, High German, Plattdeutsch, Bohemian, Czech and whatever other "Czechish" dialects there may be, Polish, Finnish, Lettish, Hungarian, Rumanian, Lithuanian, Great, Little, White and Red Russian and Russian, Serbo-Croat, Slovenian, Serbian, Albanian (the only living specimen of the primeval language of Southern Europe), Greek and Turkish, not to mention Armenian, Persian, Arabic and whatever other living or pickled tongues may be used by any one of the variegated linguistic throngs that are constantly arriving.

And a different slip for each alien! Twenty languages and as many dialects may be spoken in the steerage of an immigrant ship by the 1000 or 1500 passengers. The inspectors will have to keep their pocket full of slips and be sure all ways to hand out the right one. How many hundred thousand slips will have to be kept on hand at the immigration offices?

Surely that is a list to stagger the office-seeker, and the immigration officer; and the immigration officer who should pass a civil service examination in reading and understanding thirty to forty words in all these languages would be a marvel indeed.

## IT IS POOR POLITICS.

The straight Republican party in the East shows signs of Bourbonism that are not encouraging to the reunion of the different factions of the party, and that are distinctly discouraging to those who wish to see the party become in fact the party of progress, as it ought to be. Massachusetts has elected a standpat U. S. Senator, and this has driven the straight Republican candidate for Governor last year into the Progressive party. In Maine, also, a standpat Republican was elected to the Senate, much to the disgust of the masses of the Republican party, and to the glee of the Progressives, who see in such action a rigid barrier against the reunion of the factions.

Five of the six New England States cast their votes for Wilson at the last Presidential election. Undoubtedly this was because of the reactionary tendencies of the Republican Senators; and it was hoped that the lesson would be sufficient to cure the Republican leaders of their tendency to standpatism. But the lesson is disregarded, and the result must be evil.

# KEITH O'BRIEN CO.

## JANUARY SALE OF UNDERMUSLINS

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

The new styles and new materials in our Spring Undermuslins have demonstrated their popularity

We want you to see these garments while the exhibit is complete. If the inclement weather has kept you away, come Friday or Saturday. You will be interested in the dainty garments of sheer white muslins, crepe de chine and silk with their cobwebby trimmings of new laces and embroideries.

## Two Very Strong Assortments

**Combinations.** Princess Slips, Short Skirts and Corset Covers in sheer white muslins and white and colored crepes, with lace, embroidery and medallion trimmings. These two groups represent the best values we could possibly secure for the price—98c and \$1.25.

## Gowns

About 25 dozen—In five styles, square neck, embroidery and lace trimmed, also ruffled trimming. One style with cluster of tucks and eyelet embroidery insertion. Splendid materials are used in these garments. Regular 75 cents. Sale price 59 cents.

## A Special Group

On one table is assembled a very strong and attractive line ranging in price from \$1.75 to \$3.75; gowns of daintiest materials, trimmings of fine val, tulle and Irish lace; also the new crepe line made with tucks, medallions and madder velvet; embroidery and beading trimmings; shown in all the new models.

## Combinations

**Women's Combinations.** Grouped on one table are some of the most attractive garments we have ever seen at medium prices. Really fine suits, combinations of fine sheer materials and dainty needlework seldom seen in goods at this price. Sale Price, \$1.75 to \$3.75.

**Combinations of fine** lingerie, beautiful examples of art in needlework, in original and exclusive designs. Sale Prices, \$3.75 to \$19.50.

## Misses' and Children's

**Princess Slips.** A good quality of muslin and lingerie. Trimmed in embroidery and lace. Sale Price, 98c to \$1.75.

SHOE SHINING STAND IN OUR SHOE DEPARTMENT—VERY CONVENIENT FOR SHOPPERS.

# Toilet Requisites and Druggists Sundries--

## Extra Special Prices Saturday.

This is an event in our Drug Department surpassing any previous effort in the history of the Keith-O'Brien Store.

## Postoffice and Express Office.

Each is a branch of the regular office, affording every convenience and perfect safety in the forwarding of packages. McCall patterns for spring. February series now ready in our pattern department.

## CORNER OF STATE and BROADWAY

### UNION DENTAL CO.

212 MAIN STREET.

**Honest Work  
Honest Prices**

Painless extraction of teeth or no pay. All work guaranteed.

**REMEMBER US.**

**We Treat You Right**

Office hours: 8:30 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 2. Phone 1126.

City, Utah; location of mines, Indian Springs, Teton county, Utah.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the board of directors of the O. K. Silver Mining & Milling company, held on the 23rd day of December, 1912, assessment No. 4 of one-quarter (1/4) cent per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, issued and outstanding, payable immediately to the secretary at his office, care of McCormick & Co.'s bank, corner First and Main streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Any stock upon which this assessment may remain unpaid on Thursday, the 30th day of January, 1913, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Thursday, the 20th day of February, 1913, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the company's office, to pay the delinquent assessment thereon, together with the costs of advertising and expense of sale.

First publication, December 29, 1912. m3459

**ASSESSMENT NO. 4.**

O. K. Silver Mining & Milling company, principal place of business, Salt Lake City, Utah.

## IF YOU ARE NOT SATISFIED

With your present banking service—in choosing another bank the problem to be solved is, how to obtain the most desirable security.

If with the security you can get good business advice and sound judgment on banking affairs—together with accommodation and courteous treatment—then you have the ideal bank.

We embody these conditions in our dealings with depositors.

### Utah Savings & Trust Company

A Commercial and Savings Bank for the Masses.

235 Main Street.

Our "\$100 Club" was a gratifying success.



## BLANCHARD BUTTER

To know real butter goodness, you must use

## BLANCHARD

Butter. Try it today. Sold by all grocers.

Jensen Creamery Co.

Women are invited to make use of the

## "Women's Room" in our new banking home.

Walker Brothers Bankers

## WHY SUFFER?

When a cure is guaranteed of all curable pains and diseases, regardless of name, arising from natural causes.

A \$2 bottle of OIL OF EDEN (sample 75 cents) relaxes, opens pores, dissolves, and removes all ulcerated tumors, enlargements of the glands, prostatic or other false and improper gatherings of the external system.

A \$3 bottle of SWEET SPIRITS OF EDEN (sample \$1) will purify the blood, restore vitality to all weak parts; regulates liver, kidneys, stomach and bowels. Cure chronic constipation and lowells. Cure chronic constipation and lowells. Cure chronic constipation and lowells. Cure chronic constipation and lowells.

your druggist has not got them, or receipt of price they will be delivered to any address in the U. S. by mail.

(CALIFORNIA CO-OP MEDICAL CO. 330 South West Temple. Lock Box 511. (Advertisement).)

### ASSESSMENT NO. 3.

Hider Nevada Copper company, principal place of business, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Location of mines, Lander county, Nevada.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the board of directors of the Hider Nevada Copper company, held on the 15th day of November, 1912, assessment No. 3 of one-half (1/2) cent per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, issued and outstanding, payable immediately to the secretary at his office, care of McCormick & Co.'s bank, corner First and Main streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Any stock upon which this assessment may remain unpaid on Friday, the 30th day of December, 1912, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Saturday, the 11th day of January, 1913, at 4 o'clock p. m. at the company's office, to pay the delinquent assessment thereon, together with the costs of advertising and expense of sale.

First publication November 21, 1912.

JNO. J. MORRIS, Secretary.

### NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SALT LAKE CITY SAVING AND TRUST COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Utah Savings & Trust company, a corporation, will be held on Monday, the 27th day of February, 1913, at 10 o'clock a. m. at its general office, 235 Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah, for the election of directors and transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

N. G. HALL, Secretary Utah Savings & Trust company, Salt Lake City, Utah.